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RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MERCHANTS WIN SHOW-CASE FIGHT

Council Rejects Removal Ordinance by Overwhelming Vote.

CLOSE SCOTT ALLEY OVER MAYOR'S VETO

Permission Refused to Post-Office Contractor to Continue Use of Bank Street for Material—Colored Almshouse Property Sold to Hebrew Cemetery Association.

With only four dissenting votes the Common Council last night rejected the ordinance recommended by the Committee on Streets, providing for the removal of show cases and other obstructions from the sidewalks on Broad and Main Streets.

There were a number of merchants present while the matter was under discussion. Once, when some facetious remark was made in the course of the debate, the spectators burst into a roar of laughter. President Peters pounded with his gavel and threatened to clear the chamber if there were any further demonstration.

The Committee on Streets recommended the ordinance by a vote of 8 to 4. Alderman Zimmermann was the patron. The action was taken last week after a large delegation of merchants had appeared before the committee and protested vigorously against its adoption.

Pollock Leads Opposition. Councilman Pollock strenuously opposed the ordinance. He said that he was not present when it was acted upon by the committee and if he had been he would have voted against it. He said that from what merchants had told him the removal of the show cases would work a very great hardship on them, and he urged the Council to heed the request of the merchants. He said that at first he believed the ordinance proper, but he had changed his mind.

The measure was championed by Councilman Lynch. He said that he was surprised at the position of Mr. Pollock. Mr. Lynch charged that when the ordinance was first considered in the committee on Streets Mr. Pollock did not raise his voice against it nor did any one else.

"Now he is here assailing the Council to turn it down," said Mr. Lynch. "Since that is the position of the merchants have been busy, and I am sure that every member of this Council has been properly seen. Now the gentleman from Madison Ward is dead against the ordinance. I am surprised."

According to Mr. Lynch, Broad and Main Streets are congested on account of the innumerable show cases which stick out. He said that Councilman Mills had said that he intended voting against the ordinance on the ground that if the show cases should come off of Broad and Main Streets they should also be removed from all the streets. "Everybody knows that if you tried to do that it would be defeated," said Mr. Lynch.

He said that he thought that if the show cases were removed from Broad and Main Streets it would not be long until they would be removed elsewhere.

Breaking Faith, Says Mills. Councilman Mills said he opposed the measure. He took the position that when a great number of merchants came to the Council and protested against the ordinance it should not pass. "It would be breaking faith with the merchants to pass this ordinance, when only a short time ago the Council passed an ordinance granting them permission to put the show cases on the sidewalk," he said.

Mr. Huber also opposed the measure. He said in reply to Mr. Lynch that "everybody was properly seen," that he had not been approached. "If people like Mr. Lynch would quit standing around on the streets there would not be any congestion," he continued. "I have never seen any congestion except this loading in front of stores. I shall vote against the ordinance."

Councilman Garber took the eight members of the committee who recommended the ordinance to task. He said, "One is a coal dealer, one sells oil, one is an undertaker, one operates a lath, another is from South Richmond, but I don't know which branch of the Council he is in nor what his business is. There are some people whose business is conducted behind screens, however. None of the members shows that in a case, and therefore don't care whether such are removed or not. I do, and there are a large number of merchants who will be affected if the cases are removed. I hope this Council will not place a hardship of this kind on them."

Umlauf Favors Ordinance. Mr. Umlauf spoke for the adoption of the ordinance. He said that the Council had spent money to benefit the merchants by improving Broad and other streets, while certain sections of the city were in darkness. He said that a greater protest was raised against spending this money when citizens were begging for improvements elsewhere, but that no heed was paid to their plea.

According to Mr. Umlauf, large amounts of money have been spent and will be expended to improve Broad Street, thereby benefiting the merchants. He said that in his opinion the merchants should be willing to make some sacrifice for the benefit of the general public. "If the showcases were removed, in less than six months the merchants would be glad of it. To remove them no one will be hurt, and the streets would be beautified," he said.

Councilman Selph said that to pass an ordinance providing for the removal of the show cases on two streets and allow them on others would be like trying to make "people in one part of the city wear caps and others in another section wear hats. These merchants have \$50,000 invested in

DENOUNCES THEM AS DEMAGOGUES

Secretary of Interior Ballinger Bitterly Arraigns His Enemies.

HE DECLINES TO BE SCAPEGOAT

Also Accuses Them of Seeking to Foment Strife Between Taft and Roosevelt—Nelson Says No One Knows What Verdict of Committee Will Be.

St. Paul, Minn., August 1.—In an interview which he gave out to-night at Minneapolis, Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, bitterly arraigned his enemies as "demagogues" and charged that not only are they seeking to make a scapegoat of him, but that they are also trying to foment trouble between President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. He said:

"Pinchot, Garfield and that bunch have been after me, trying to make a scapegoat of me."

"The President and I have done all we could to make this administration a success. The President is heartily in favor of rational conservation, and so am I."

"There are a lot of demagogues that would like to see a breach forced between Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft. It's just the way of things. But President Taft has been wise. He has taken a broad and liberal stand for constructive and upbuilding policies."

"There's too much lying about this conservation. There are certain fanatics who would lead us to believe that we won't have enough timber left to kindle a fire in the next generation and not enough coal to keep it going."

"Why, they are deluding the people of the East, absolutely fooling them. They employ figures with recklessness. They tell the country that their resources are about gone. They suggest all sorts of absurdities."

No One Knows. All reports to the effect that Secretary Ballinger is to be "whitewashed" or "covered up" are absolutely without foundation. "No man knows what the verdict of the committee will be," said Senator Knute Nelson, chairman of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee to-day. Senator Nelson was in St. Paul to meet Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, another member of the committee.

"No one can know what the committee will do, for the committee does not know itself. I don't know what any other member of the committee may think of the evidence presented, and no member of the committee knows what I think."

"It has been decided that the committee will convene in Minneapolis on September 5. We have six large volumes of evidence to consider, and that means a lot of work."

Posse Has Negro Surrounded in a Swamp. Mobile, Ala., August 1.—The man hunt for Bill Walker, the negro who early Sunday morning criminally assaulted Mrs. J. O. Gibson, of Axis, Ala., and who killed a negro, is to-night nearing the quarry.

A posse headed by Sheriff Drago, of Mobile, apparently has the negro surrounded in a marsh, whither he was trailed by bloodhounds. One thing in favor of the negro, however, is the darkness of the night.

The watchers were somewhat disconcerted by a rumor late to-night that Walker had been seen crossing a bridge near Mobile, and deputies were sent to investigate.

Walker this morning, at the point of a rifle, forced a negro couple to give him breakfast.

MASTER UNDER ARREST

Effort to Prevent Sailing of Hornet to Nicaragua.

New Orleans, August 1.—Captain W. O. Master, master of the converted yacht Hornet, was arrested this morning on a Federal warrant sworn out by the local representatives of the Madrid government, charging him with violating the United States neutrality laws. Similar charges against the master of the Madrid steamer Venus were dismissed several months ago. Captain Moon was released on a \$5,000 bond, and will be tried by the United States commissioner to-morrow morning.

In the papers which the ship owners filed, when they attempted to clear this ship this afternoon, was a report that the Hornet had several cases of shotguns, four boxes of machine guns, 147 cases of cartridges, 41 drums of gasoline, and a lot of flour, rice, lard and sugar.

BUSINESS CLAIMS TAFT'S ATTENTION

From Now On He Will Stay Close by Affairs of State.

CANCELS MANY ENGAGEMENTS

Politely but Firmly Announces That He Will Be a Busy Man Till Opening of Congress, and Speeches Will Be Few and Far Between.

Beverly, Mass., August 1.—President Taft followed up to-day the recent cancellation of his Western and Southern engagements by announcing that his speeches of the future will be few and far between. He politely, but firmly told a committee of citizens from Providence, R. I., that he could not reconsider the cancellation of his engagement to speak before the Atlantic Deepwater Association in that city in September. Mr. Taft expressed regret, but said that important matters of public business would claim his attention from now until the convening of Congress.

The President did not give a definite answer to-day to Governor Eberhardt, of Minnesota, and a delegation of fifteen representative men of St. Paul, who came to urge him to accept the invitation to speak before the National Conservation Congress in that city September 7. Mr. Taft is inclined to accept this invitation. The President is anxious that his position on conservation shall be fully understood. He contemplates devoting a large proportion of his coming message to Congress to this subject. If he goes to St. Paul he will simply write the conservation feature of his message in advance, and deliver it in an address before the Conservation Congress.

But One Engagement. The President's only definite speaking engagement, as matters now stand, is at Provincetown, on Friday, when the Pilgrims' monument is unveiled. New York State politics brought Vice-President Sherman and William L. Ward, Republican national committeeman for that State, to Beverly late to-day, and they were in conference with the President for an hour or more. The visit had to do almost wholly with the situation in New York. General politics also were discussed, and the President found his visitors quite optimistic, he said, over the outlook.

Candidates for the New York governorship were talked over with the President. Among those mentioned were Clark Williams, of Albany, State Superintendent of Banking, and Henry L. Stimson, former United States district attorney and now in charge of sugar trust prosecutions. The President is said to have confirmed to him the New York call for the position of "keeping in the Ohio state fight that of 'keeping hands off.'"

The President said that he was interested, of course, in the choice of a good man to head the State ticket, but he would leave the selection to the State convention.

As to the influence of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in New York politics, there is every reason to believe that the State leaders fully recognize its potency.

Hope for Unity. This phase of the situation entered into to-day's conference at Burgess Point, and President Taft was told that it is the hope of the New York Republicans that a candidate may be selected upon whom all factions can unite and who will command the approval and support of the President. Governor Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt.

The Vice-President and Mr. Ward told the President that there has been no crystallization of sentiment in favor of any one man as yet. The State convention is not to be held until the latter part of September, and the leaders feel there is plenty of time to work out the situation. William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York, apparently has removed himself from consideration for the governorship by the announcement that he does not care for the nomination. His name was not discussed to-day.

President Taft has received a number of letters of late urging the appointment of Associate Justice Harlan as Chief Justice of the United States. Other letters have been coming in recommending various lawyers and judges for the two vacancies on the Supreme Court bench. All of these communications have been indexed and filed away for reference when the President takes up the matter of appointments.

GUNNER SHOTS CAPTAIN

Fugitive Then Goes to Woods, but Is Captured by Squad of Soldiers.

Victoria, B. C., August 1.—Captain Peter Elliston, commanding the Royal Canadian Army in the Esquimaux garrison, was shot and killed to-day by Gunner Thomas Allen, of his company.

Allen, who had recently been punished for a military offense, waited outside the company office this morning, and when Captain Elliston came out, Allen shot him through the neck. After the shooting Gunner Allen went to the woods, where he was captured by a squad of soldiers sent in pursuit.

JESTS AT DEATH; DIES Man Bent on a Military Career Killed

Characters Which Figured in World-Wide Drama



COMMISSION GOES TO SWANSON TODAY

Party Will Deliver It to Him in Person at Surry Courthouse.

WARMLY THANKS GOVERNOR

Pledges Efforts to Walk in Footsteps of His Illustrious Predecessor.

It was just seventeen minutes and thirty seconds after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, according to the watch carried by ex-Speaker W. D. Caldwell, when Governor William Hodges Mann affixed his signature to the commission of Claude A. Swanson to be a member of the United States Senate. The official paper had been previously prepared by Secretary of the Commonwealth B. O. James in accordance with the Governor's instructions.

The executive had no comments to make regarding the appointment further than to say that there had been no considerable demand made to him for the appointment of any person other than Mr. Swanson.

A telegram was sent at once to the former Governor at his home at Chatham, notifying him of his appointment to fill the seat vacated by the death of the late John W. Daniel. Not long thereafter the following telegraphic reply was received:

Accepts Position. "Chatham, Va., August 1, 1910. "Governor William Hodges Mann, Richmond:

"I am just in receipt of your telegram informing me that you have appointed me to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States occasioned by the death of our much lamented and beloved Senator Daniel.

"I assure you I very heartily appreciate this great evidence of your favor and esteem. I shall earnestly strive to discharge the duties appertaining to this important position in a way to prove myself worthy of your confidence. If I can in a limited manner measure up to the high ideals, the splendid achievements and lofty patriotism of my distinguished predecessor I will be much gratified.

"Assuring you of my warm personal regard and best wishes, "I am your friend, "CLAUDE A. SWANSON."

Several telegrams of congratulation were sent to Mr. Swanson at Chatham by his admirers at the Capitol and in the city.

Deliver Commission To-Day. The commission was given into the keeping of Ben F. Owen, secretary to the Governor, who noted in the same capacity to the Governor Swanson. Mr. Swanson will head a party to-day to meet the document in person. The presentation will be informal, and will not take place in the presence of the crowd attending the exercises at which Senator Swanson will speak.

With Mr. Owen will go W. D. Caldwell, Colonel Andrew Gray, Cunningham Hall, Captain W. W. Baker, and State Fish Commissioner W. McDonald.



PAPAL NUNCIO IS JEALOUS WOMAN STILL IN MADRID COMMITS CRIME

This, Despite Fact That Spanish Ambassador Has Left Rome.

Kills Pittsburg Physician, Then Turns Pistol on Herself.

NEXT STEP UNCERTAIN BODIES FOUND IN BED

Vatican Places Blame for Dispute on Shoulders of Canalejas.

Murdered Man Was Soon to Have Married Virginia Belle.

Rome, August 1.—One hour after presenting the note of Premier Canalejas to the Vatican, officially announcing that Marquis de Ojeda had been "called to Madrid for a confirmation from the government," the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican left Rome.

This was early this morning, and as yet no retaliatory measures have been taken by the church, and Mr. Vico still remains in Madrid as papal nuncio.

The statement issued by Premier Canalejas bearing on the treaty between the church and the state has been carefully perused by the Vatican officials, who wish it to be clearly understood that that part of the statement in which it is declared that the Holy See intended to concede to the Spanish government less than what was agreed to in 1903 is without foundation in fact. It is Canalejas, they declare, who now wants greater concessions than those of 1904, on the plea that they were granted to the then Premier Maura and that Canalejas believed them to be at that time insufficient.

In answer to this the Holy See retorts that it deals with the Spanish government, not with parties in the Cortes. The convention between the Holy See and the Spanish government, having succeeded to a large practice held by his uncle, Dr. E. C. Stewart. He is said to have come from a prominent family in Winchester, Va.

The discovery of the bodies was made by Dr. George W. Ely, a friend of the dead man, who, becoming alarmed at Dr. Stewart's absence, broke into his apartments to-night. Neither body was clothed. Dr. Stewart was to have been married August 10.

SPIRIT BROKEN, CRIPPEN SEEMS A MAN EXHAUSTED

Will Make No Fight Against Return to London.

WOMAN, ALSO, IS WILLING TO GO

Alleged Wife-Murderer Is Arraigned in Provincial Court, and, in Colorless Tone, Answers Questions Put to Him—Miss Leneve Treated Liberally.

Quebec, August 1.—Probably not before August 13 will Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen and Ethel Clara Leneve be taken aboard a transatlantic liner bound for England and to stand trial jointly, accused of murdering a woman believed to have been Belle Elmore, the doctor's American wife. The criminal law of the British possessions established this to-day, when the haggard dentist, whose slight build and so dramatic yesterday morning, was arraigned before a magistrate and remanded until August 8. Neither he nor the girl will resist extradition.

Although too ill to appear in court, the questions prescribed by law were put to Miss Leneve as she sat weakly in a chair at the home of Chief McCarthy, of the provincial police. As Crippen had said at his arraignment earlier in the day she, too, evinced a willingness to go back to England for trial. She answered the questions in an almost inaudible voice and seemed on the verge of collapse. As was her male companion, she was remanded until August 8.

Until late in the day the judge and the police believed that the girl's examination would have to be postponed, but finally they decided to question her at Chief McCarthy's house, so that both prisoners might be ready to return to England on the same boat at the earliest date permitted by law.

Crippen is like a man exhausted and has sunk into the quicksands of the law without a struggle. Of the girl's attitude less is known. She is still broken in body and spirit, alternately shaken with sobs or silently morose. Her relatives in London are beseeching her by cable to fall all, and the Quebec police are treating her with a gentleness rarely accorded a prisoner, even though a woman.

Forced through a curious crowd, Crippen was taken to-day before the Provincial Court of Special Sessions, where he was formally questioned as to his identity and notified that he was under arrest for the murder of an unknown woman. Remanding him to August 8 was purely perfunctory, as he and his companion under the fugitive offenders' act, must remain here at least fifteen days. On the 8th he likely will be removed again until the 15th, and the first available vessel for England will not depart until three days later.

A Mere Formality. By that time Detective Mitchell, from Scotland Yard, will have arrived, bringing a formal application for extradition, although this application probably will not be necessary in view of the accused man's declaration that he will raise no obstacles to check his return.

Sergeant Mitchell will aid Inspector Dew in taking the prisoners back for trial.

It was a broken man that stood to-day before Judge Angers in the Provincial Court of Special Sessions. In a voice so weak that it scarcely reached the bench he answered the formal questions put to him. The proceedings were brief. When brought to the bar Crippen was heavily manacled, the steel bracelets weighing down his thin wrists. It was apparent that he had passed a bad night.

The judge asked the prisoner if he was Hawley H. Crippen. "I am," said Crippen. "Do you know this man?" indicating Inspector Dew. Crippen nodded his head. "Are you ready to go back with him or any other qualified officer?" "Yes."

"Do you intend to fight extradition?" "No."

As he answered the questions Crippen scarcely raised his head. To further interrogatories he said he was a citizen of the United States, born in Michigan. When the judge asked, "Is the girl arrested with you Miss Ethel Clara Leneve?" the doctor replied: "Yes."

His response was in the most colorless tone.

Girl Treated Well. Although Crippen was the centre of attention when arraigned, perhaps the most interesting development of the day was the extremely liberal treatment of Miss Leneve by the police. Like Crippen, she is accused of murder, but she has been seen to-day enjoying the freedom of the house. Chief of Police McCarthy. When taken from jail it was announced that she had, because of her weak condition, been transferred to a hospital, but this proved to be incorrect. She is back in jail to-night under the care of a physician.

Many persons believe the police are so markedly lenient with Miss Leneve not only because they pity her plight, but also because they believe she is Crippen's dupe, and that she may turn against him on the witness stand.

Crippen occupies a cell in the provincial jail on the heights east of the city, overlooking the St. Lawrence River. He is not in chains, and for several hours to-day he was permitted to exercise in the corridor.

Thus far, Crippen has been a model prisoner, making no requests and giving the keepers no worry.

Inspector Dew, whom Scotland Yard put on Crippen's track when the wire- less from Captain Randall, of the